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On ideal-function-like functions

(Abstract)

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Let k be an algebraic number field of degree m over \mathbb{Q} , let K be an arbitrary finite extension of k of degree n , and let K^* be the smallest Galois extension of k belonging to k (the compositum of all conjugates of K/k). Let $\mathcal{G} = \text{Gal}(K^*/k)$ be the corresponding Galois group which we view as embedded in the n -th symmetric group as a transitive subgroup. Let $\mathcal{G} = \sum_{j=1}^h \mathcal{L}_j$ be the decomposition of \mathcal{G} into conjugate classes, $\mathcal{L}_1 = 1$. We divide all prime ideals other than those (which we denote by \mathfrak{f}_0) dividing the relative discriminant $D_{K/k}$ into h classes whose representatives we denote by \mathfrak{f}_j . Now define the ideal-function-like function g (in conformity with [B-R], incorporating [S1], [S2], [H-S]) by

$$g(\mathfrak{f}_j) = \lambda_j^{-1} > 0, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, h$$

at primes, and then define multiplicatively for all ideals. The two-fold aim of this paper is to study the rather complicated main term as well as the order of the error term of the asymptotic formula for the sums

$$A_1(x) = \sum_{N\mathfrak{a} \cdot g(\mathfrak{a}) \leq x} 1, \quad B_1(x) = \sum_{N\mathfrak{a} \leq x} g(\mathfrak{a}).$$

This covers, in particular, the generalized divisor function $T^c(\mathfrak{a})$, $c > 0$, where $T(\mathfrak{a}) = T_K(\mathfrak{a})$ denotes the number of representations of the integral ideal \mathfrak{a} of K as the product of κ integral ideals of K ([H-S], [S1], [S2]). The proof goes on the similar lines as those in [S1], [S2] plus [B-R], and uses [H].

In a similar setting (with P a subfield of k) one can consider the sums as in [S1]:

$$A_2(x) = \sum_{N\mathfrak{m} \leq x} F(\mathfrak{m})^c, \quad B_2(x) = \sum_{N\mathfrak{m} \leq x} F(\mathfrak{m})^c,$$

where

$$F(\mathfrak{m}) = \sum_{N_{k/P}\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{a}} g(\mathfrak{a}).$$

Details will appear elsewhere.

References

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